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RANGE AND STOPPING POWER CALCULATIONS IN NUCLEONICA

M.Ç. TUFAN

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences,
Physics Department, 55139 Samsun, TURKEY

J. MAGILL, J. GALY

European Commission, Joint Research Centre,
Institute for Transuranium Elements, Postfach 2340,
76125 Karlsruhe, Germany

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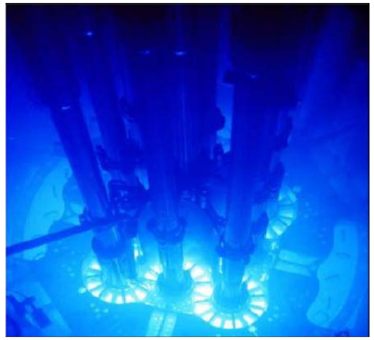
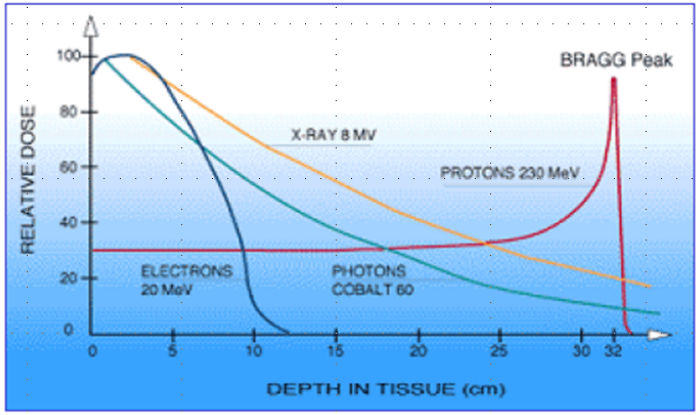
Range & Stopping Power in Nucleonica

Aurora Borealis: interaction of electrons with oxygen and molecular nitrogen.



Čerenkov radiation: is radiation emitted when a charged particle) passes through matter at a speed greater than the speed of light in that medium. The characteristic "blue glow" of nuclear reactors is due to Čerenkov radiation**.**

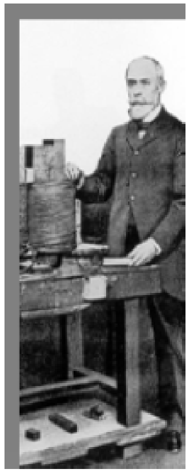
Proton therapy: (used in treatment of tumours): 230 MeV p can penetrate in 32 cm tissue



wide application area: ion implantation, fundamental particle physics, nuclear physics, radiation damage, radiology, Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy, and plasma-first wall interaction in a nuclear-fusion reactor

Some Pioneers:

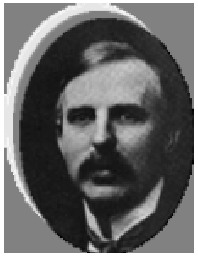
"Les rayons alpha sont des projectiles matériels susceptibles de perdre de leur vitesse en traversant la matière" (1900)



H. Becquerel

P. Curie

M. Curie-Slodowska

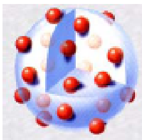


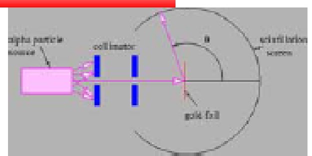
E. Rutherford

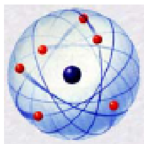
N. Bohr

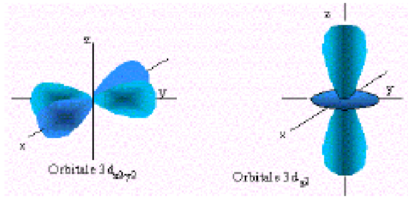
E. Fermi

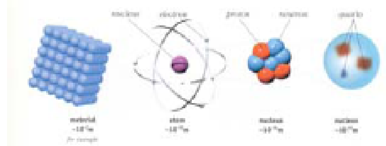
E. Schrödinger











1896 1911 today….

Physics Behind the RANGE Module

- The RANGE module uses the SRIM "engine" for heavy ions, alphas and protons.

- Own codes for the calculations for electron, positron and muon projectiles.

- The interaction of incident particles with target electrons can be calculated from Bethe's theory, and this gives rise to the "Collisional Stopping Power". The interaction between incident particles (electrons or positrons) and target nucleus results in Bremsstrahlung, and this gives rise to the "Radiative Stopping Power".

- The collisional stopping power of matter is calculated by considering the effective charge approximation.

- For Radiative Stopping Power, RANGE module uses simple ratio: $S_{rad}/S_{coll} = ZE/800$

- For electrons, positrons and muons, Continuous Slowing Down Approximation (CSDA):

$$R(E) = \int_{E_{abs}}^{E} \frac{dE'}{S(E')}$$

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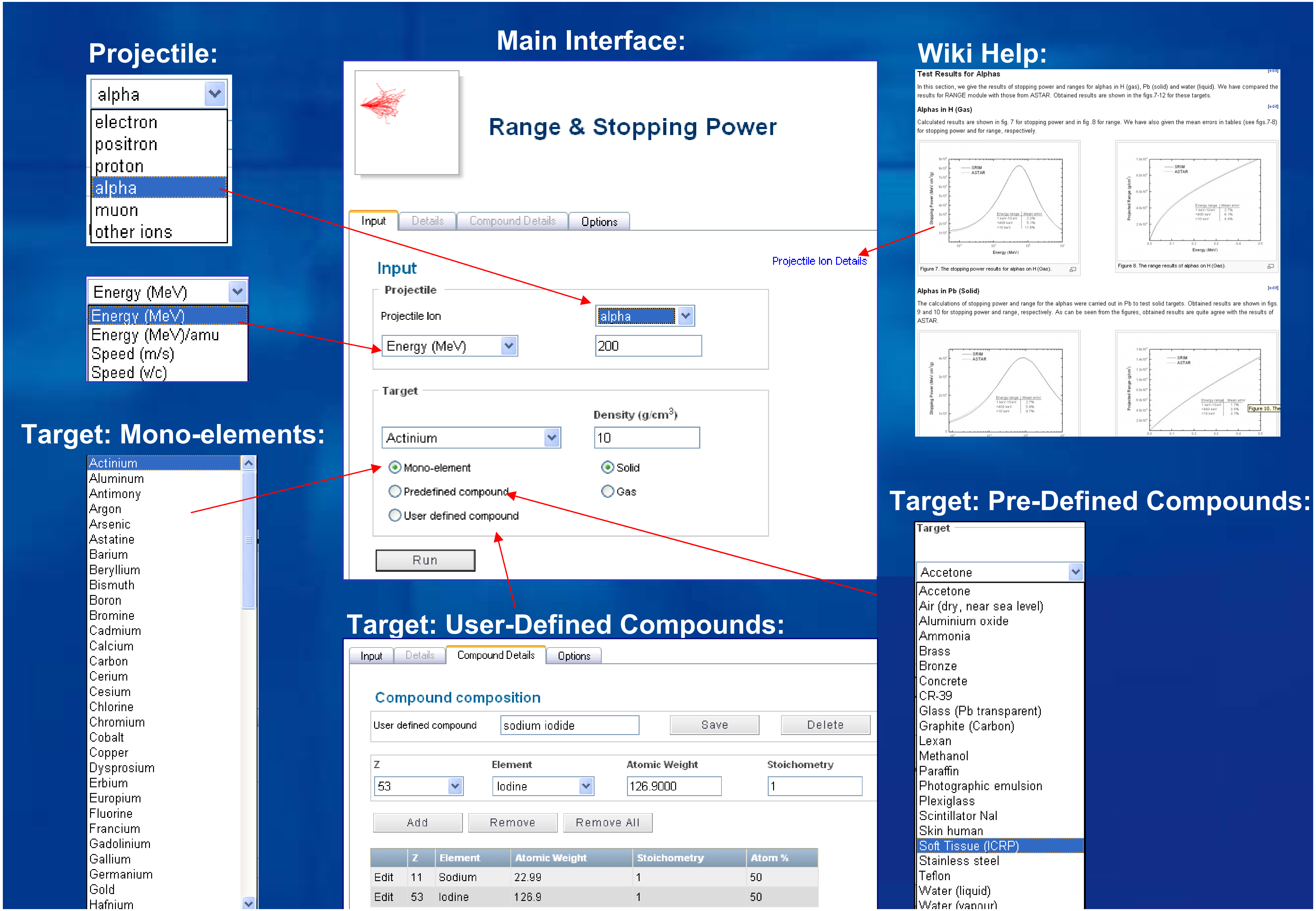
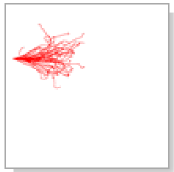

Projectile:
alpha
electron
positron
proton
alpha
muon
other ions
Energy (MeV)
Energy (MeV)
Energy (MeV)/amu
Speed (m/s)
Speed (v/c)
Main Interface:
Range & Stopping Power
Input
Details
Compound Details
Options
Input
Projectile Ion Details
Projectile
Projectile Ion
alpha
Energy (MeV)
200
Target
Density (g/cm^3)
Actinium
10
Mono-element
Solid
Predefined compound
Gas
User defined compound
Run
Wiki Help:
Test Results for Alphas
In this section, we give the results of stopping power and ranges for alphas in H (gas), Pb (solid) and water (liquid). We have compared the results for RANGE module with those from ASTAR. Obtained results are shown in the figs.7-12 for these targets.
Alphas in H (Gas)
Calculated results are shown in fig. 7 for stopping power and in fig .8 for range. We have also given the mean errors in tables (see figs.7-8) for stopping power and for range, respectively.
Figure 7. The stopping power results for alphas on H (Gas).
Figure 8. The range results of alphas on H (Gas).
Alphas in Pb (Solid)
The calculations of stopping power and range for the alphas were carried out in Pb to test solid targets. Obtained results are shown in figs. 9 and 10 for stopping power and range, respectively. As can be seen from the figures, obtained results are quite agree with the results of ASTAR.
Target: Mono-elements:
Actinium
Aluminum
Antimony
Argon
Arsenic
Astatine
Barium
Beryllium
Bismuth
Boron
Bromine
Cadmium
Calcium
Carbon
Cerium
Cesium
Chlorine
Chromium
Cobalt
Copper
Dysprosium
Erbium
Europium
Fluorine
Francium
Gadolinium
Gallium
Germanium
Gold
Hafnium
Target: User-Defined Compounds:
Input
Details
Compound Details
Options
Compound composition
User defined compound
sodium iodide
Save
Delete
Z
Element
Atomic Weight
Stoichometry
53
Iodine
126.9000
1
Add
Remove
Remove All
Z | Element | Atomic Weight | Stoichometry | Atom %
Edit 11 Sodium 22.99 1 50
Edit 53 Iodine 126.9 1 50
Target: Pre-Defined Compounds:
Target
Accetone
Accetone
Air (dry, near sea level)
Aluminium oxide
Ammonia
Brass
Bronze
Concrete
CR-39
Glass (Pb transparent)
Graphite (Carbon)
Lexan
Methanol
Paraffin
Photographic emulsion
Plexiglass
Scintillator NaI
Skin human
Soft Tissue (ICRP)
Stainless steel
Teflon
Water (liquid)
Water (vapour)

Results:

```
===========================================================
          Calculation using SRIM-2006
          SRIM version --->
          Calc. date   ---> April 07, 2008
===========================================================

Disk File Name = range_out2.txt

Ion = Helium       [2] , Mass = 4.002603 amu

Density =  1.0000E+00 g/cm3 = 4.4282E+22 atoms/cm3
======= Target  Composition ========
   Atom   Atom   Atomic    Mass
   Name   Numb   Percent   Percent
   ----   ----   -------   -------
     H      1    010.45    000.77
     C      6    023.22    020.51
     N      7    002.49    002.56
     O      8    063.02    074.15
    Na     11    000.11    000.19
    Mg     12    000.01    000.02
     P     15    000.13    000.30
     S     16    000.20    000.47
    Cl     17    000.13    000.35
     K     19    000.20    000.57
    Ca     20    000.02    000.07
    Fe     26    000.01    000.02
    Zn     30    000.00    000.01
====================================
Bragg Correction = 0.00%
Stopping Units =  keV/(mg/cm2)
See bottom of Table for other Stopping units

Ion = Helium       [2] , Mass = 4.002603 amu
```

Ion Energy	dE/dx Elec.	dE/dx Nuclear	Projected Range
999.999 eV	9.609E+01	1.382E+02	224 A
1.10 keV	1.008E+02	1.364E+02	246 A
1.20 keV	1.053E+02	1.346E+02	267 A
1.30 keV	1.096E+02	1.328E+02	288 A



Range & Stopping Power

Input | Details | Compound Details | Options

Input

Projectile Ion Details

Projectile

Projectile Ion: alpha

Energy (MeV): 5

Target

Soft Tissue (ICRP) — Density (g/cm^3): 1

- Mono-element
- Predefined compound (selected)
- User defined compound

- Solid (selected)
- Gas

Run

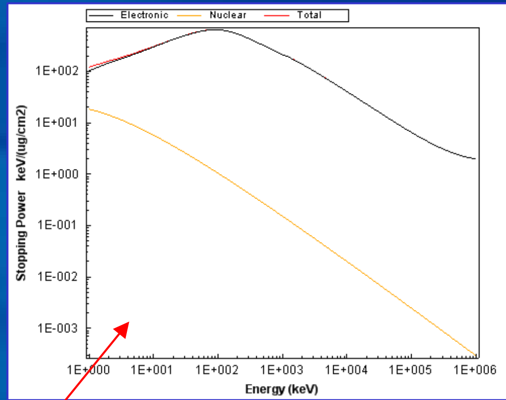
Results

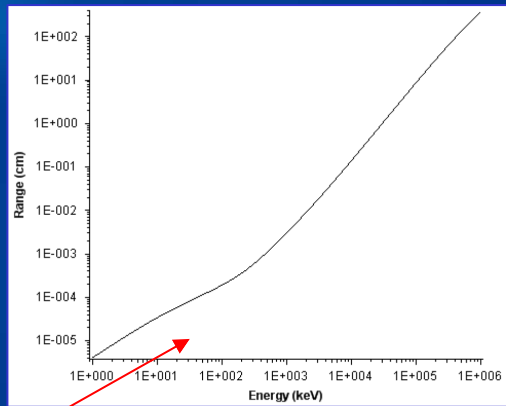
Projected range, R: 4.460E+1 µm

Mass thickness: 4.460E-3 g/cm^2

Stopping Power (total): 7.669E+2 keV/(mg/cm^2)

Table | Graph SP | Graph Range





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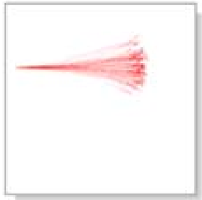
Target: User-defined compounds



Range & Stopping Power

Input | Details | Compound Details | Options

Compound composition

User defined compound: Methane — Save — Delete

Z	Element	Atomic Weight	Stoichometry
6	Carbon	12.0110	1

Add — Remove — Remove All

	Z	Element	Atomic Weight	Stoichometry	Atom %
Edit	1	Hydrogen	1.008	4	80
Edit	6	Carbon	12.011	1	20

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Range Calculations

[edit]

Most of the transport calculations and Monte Carlo simulations for the calculation of Range are based on the so-called Continuous Slowing Down Approximation (CSDA). In this approximation, it is assumed that the particle losses its energy in a continuous way and at a rate equal to the stopping power. Since the stopping power is the energy loss of projectile per unit path, CSDA range (or Bethe range) is calculated by

$$R(E) = \int_{E_{abs}}^{E} \frac{dE'}{S(E')}$$

where E_{abs} is the energy where particle is effectively absorbed. CSDA range is the path length traveled by the particle and since energy-loss fluctuations are not considered, CSDA range is always higher than projected range (R_p) which is the distance between the point where particle enters the stopping medium and the point where particle is absorbed (or come to rest). It becomes important when the projectile's energy is low enough.

SRIM uses PRAL (**P**rojected **R**ange **AL**gorithm) [6] equations for calculating projected range. To second order it involves iterating the difference equation

$$R_p(E_0 + \Delta E_0) = R_p(E_0) + \left[\frac{4E^2 - (2E\mu S_n + \mu Q_n)R_p(E_0)}{4ES_t - 2\mu Q_n}\right]\frac{\Delta E_0}{E}$$

Test Results for Protons

[edit]

We calculated the stopping powers and ranges of H (Gas), Pb (solid) and water (Liquid) for protons and compared the results with PSTAR.

Protons on H (Gas)

[edit]

As can be seen in fig.1, overall agreement with PSTAR is quite good. Comparing the RANGE module's results with PSTAR, the overall mean error in energy range from 1 keV to 1 GeV is 0.8 %, mean error is 1.8 % in energies below 400 keV and mean error in energies below 10 keV is 2.5 %.

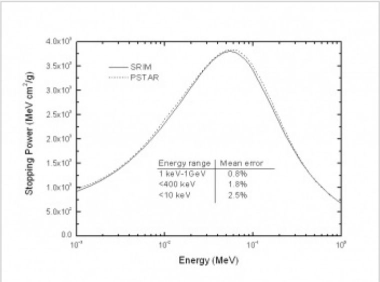

Figure 1. The stopping power results for protons in H (Gas).

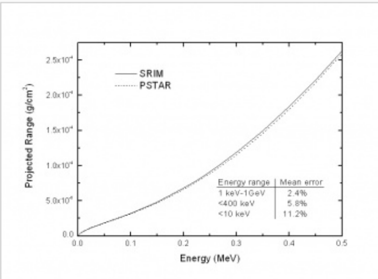

Figure 2. The range results of protons in H (Gas).

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nucleonica [wiki]

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- Special pages
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Range and Stopping power

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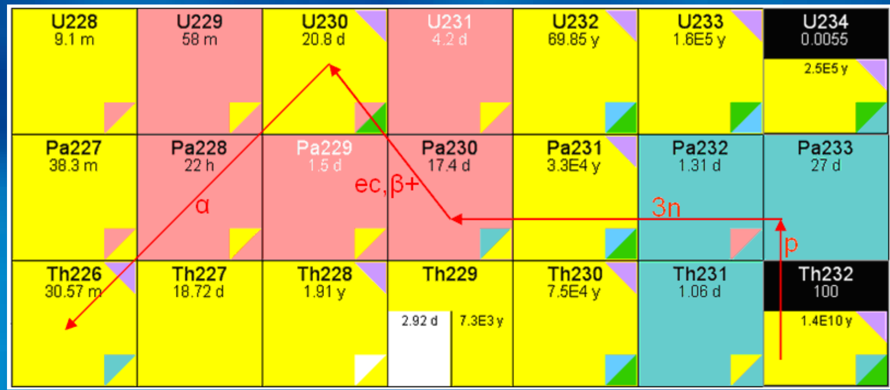
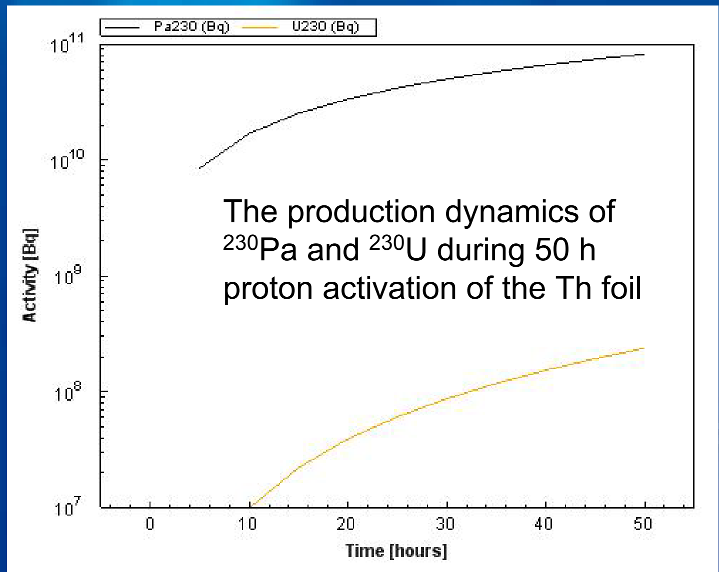
Range Calculations with Nucleonica Scripting

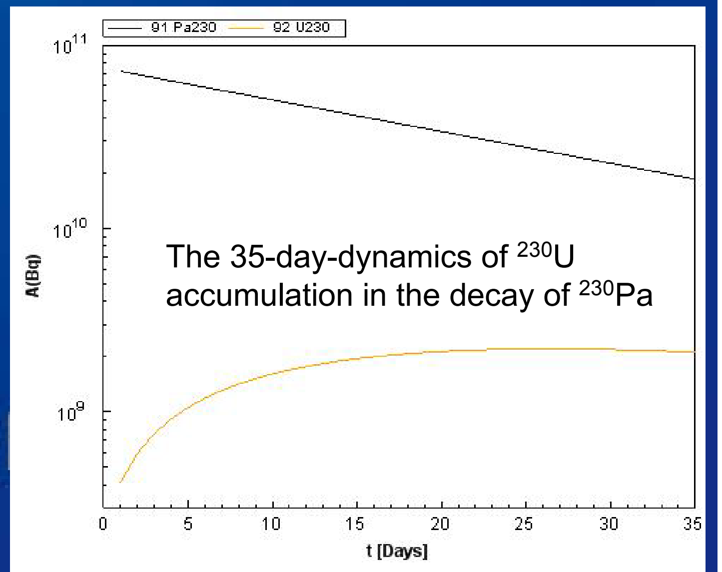
Scripting language:

Classes	Main Methods
range	*CalculateMono()*
	CalculateCompound()
	CalculatePredefinedCompound()
	AddCompound()
	OriginConfigureSP()
	OriginGraphSP()
	OriginConfigureRange()
	OriginGraphRange()
rangeResult	*ProjRange(); massthickness();*
	StragLong(); StragLat(); etc.

Case Study: The isotope pair $^{230}U/^{226}Th$ as a candidate for targeted alpha therapy - optimization of ^{230}U production







CONCLUSIONS

The RANGE module:

- provides a user-friendly interface for quick and accurate calculations on the range and stopping powers of charged particles.
- can calculate SP and Range for electrons, positrons, protons, alphas, muons and heavy ions in a variety of different natural elements, pre-defined and user-defined compounds.
- Test results show agreements of less than 5% for protons and alphas, less than 10% for electrons and positrons, and less than 7% for muons for the total stopping powers and the CSDA Ranges. The Range module uses SRIM for heavy particles with a known accuracy of less than 5%.
- give freedom to the user for selecting the energy and stopping power units.
- provides high quality graphs for SP and Range.
- can be used in the Nucleonica scripting language.

Thanks!

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